DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES BUCHANAN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS,

State executive committees, county and city clubs and associations, organized to promote the election of the Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, will address their communications to Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, Chairman of the National Democratic Resident Committee, Washington city, D. C.

Democratic papers throughout the United States are requested to copy the above notice. By order of the Committee.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We call attention to the annexed terms of the Sentinel for the PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN: The TRI-WEEKLY SENTINEL will be sent until the eleventh day of November next-being

one week after the Presidential election: To clubs of six subscribers, for - \$5 00 fourteen subscribers, for 10 00 To a single subscriber, for - - - 1 00

THE WEERLY SENTINEL, FOR SAME TIME-To clubs of five subscribers - - - 2 00 The Tri-Weekly, one year - - - 5 00 The weekly.

The notes current in the section of country where a subscriber resides will be received, and for the fractions of a dollar postage stamps may be sent at our risk.

No name will be entered on our books unless accompanied by the cash.

All letters should be addressed to "John SHAW, Sentinel Office, Washington City," who is duly authorized to receive all moneys and forward receipts.

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL-CAST

We feel much gratified by the flattering compliment to our "ingenuity," from the Editor of the Louisville Journal, even though his admiration is somewhat qualified by the declaration that our reasoning is "inexpressibly ridiculous." For one who has shown such power over the ridiculous, as is displayed in the leader of the Journal, of the 18th instant, to-pronounce such the ridiculous. Such a task we opine will be an easy one.

Some weeks ago we published an article on to explain Mr. Buchanan's position on that vital question, and to reconcile the alleged inconand the principles of the Cincinnati platform. Subsequently, within a few days past, we con-Buchanan's views were such as should commend him to the support and confidence of every Southern Democrat. To this conclusion the Louisville Journal has thought proper to object, and our argument it has thought proper to ridicule.

In order to sustain its position, the Journal has "ingeniously" (we return the compliment) garbled our article, and made us assert "that the platform which Mr. BUCHANAN accepted does not affirm the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and that, therefore, Mr. Buchanan and not the first adventurers or " first comers." could not possibly have intended to affirm it, who might happen to arrive in the Territory and certainly does not, however explicitly his assembled in public meeting."-[Sandford language may appear to do so." Such an attempt, the Journal argues, would be like explaining away the vile heresies of Sumner and Giddings by showing that the Constitution, which they have sworn to support, does not sustain them, and so it would. But is it not strange that the ingenuity which suggested in the description of the disease, than in the this admirable illustration, did not warn the suggestion of the remedy. We are gravely fated Journal from falling into the very pitwhich its fancy had dug for us. For what, crats, as sound statesmen, to fly from the says that consistent journal? It commences with Mr. Buchanan's letter, argues from its healthful arms of Milliand Fillmore. Old language that he is in favor of squatter sover eignty, and from that premise deduces the conclusion that the platform which Mr. Buch-ANAN endorses, also recognizes that principle. We would not misquote the Journal. Let us hear him speak:

"It might be doubted whether squatter sovereignty or State sovereignty was the doctrine affirmed by the terms of the platform, but Mr. Buchanan, in mounting that political scaffold, has taken occasion, by springing this particular plank, to render clear what before was able a manner as to leave no further doubt behind. The real character of this plank in the

Now such is the language of the Journaland thanking it for the Sumner and Giddings We had not intended to revert to those palmy bling and quadrupling the number of slaves illustrations, we ask, in all candor, whether days, when beneath a banner representing bears on its face no evidence of a purpose to the inference drawn in the above extract is not James K. Polk, mounted by a wooly headed about as absurd, nay "ridiculous," as to infer caricature of Texas, he denounced the annexa- temporary, still the ending of it must have that the Constitution sustains the heresies of tion of the lone star under any than an antiabolition, because it is endorsed by men who slavery constitution. We had not intended to of a million of negroes, would only serve to sustain them; and that the bible teaches the allude to those long records of Congress, speckle the country with free negroes, a popumonstrous precepts of Parker and Beecher, be wherein the name of FILLMORE is enrolled lation not coveted by any.

that the principles of the platform on this sub- New Mexico bill, with the indignant vehe- . If the Constitution be national, or any clause ties. Stand by the Democratic banner now, by its very language, the platform repudiated that compromise in the Nebraska-Kansas bill. national flag protected it on the high seas, on Post.

pressed, sustained this opinion, and his own lantherefore, justified in the belief that Mr. Buch-ANAN maintained the southern conservative view of this question.

But the Journal affects to deny that the Cinquatter sovereignty, and asserts in broad round terms that the " platform is intentionally non-committal upon the subject of squatter sovereignty. It neither affirms nor denies. It pretermits. It evades." Now really Mr. Journal, this is not even "ingenious"-it is simply and ineffably "ridiculous." But we would not deal in such harsh terms without reason, and so we call the attention of the public (not the Journal, it is past all hope) to the resolution of the platform on this subject.

"Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and, whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.'

Can anything be more explicit? Can anything be less "pretermitting?" Can anything be less "evasive?" This decision must be expressed by a majority of actual residents. Clearly nothing can be more republican. It must only be expressed when the number of consider themselves large enough to meet the must the law authorizing its expression be adopted? By Congress, say we; because Congress having the sole power to admit new States, can alone decide when the legal steps have been taken to authorize their admission. It must be by a constitution, the highest sovereign act of a sovereign people, not by the mere determination of an unorganized and dependent people. And, finally, when all this is accomplished, the territory shall be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States. Now, this last clause of showing, that even in as carefully worded a resolution as this the word "territory" is used as expressive of that inchoate sovereign condition, when the unorganized people of the territory throw off their dependence and are for the first time classed as a "State." It is but fair to presume, and any candid mind will so decide, that in the use of the word "territory" he intended to convey the idea of a territory

So much for the soundness of the platform men of the first ability. on squatter sovereignty. Is not the language a judgment is peculiarly trying. But we must conclusive and unequivocal? In all candor, in Europe. To the establishment of a Demoeven be content to take the compliment of the we appeal to the editor of the Journal whether cratic paper of this character, there are parties Journal with such qualifications as it may the platform does not "deny" the doctrine in command of millions who are ready to emchoose to append, and to leave to a candid which he pronounces, and justly pronounces, bark, whenever its feasability is determined. public the task of deciding which of us twain revolting to the South? And now we would Hitherto the strength of the Democratic exerts the greatest control over the realm of apply the mode of reasoning of the Journal to party has depended, mainly, upon men's initself, and out of its own mouth would we stincts, but the country has become so widely the subject of squatter sovereignty, designed ject, therefore the Ciacinnati platform, which be some common source to which to look for he endorses, is unsound, is it not equally legiti- reliable information. mate to infer that if the Cincinnati platform is sistency existing between his letter of acceptance sound on this question, Mr. Buchanan, who with further comment, and leave them for the endorses it, must be equally sound. We ad- present to a general digestion. mit that such reasoning is not to our taste. tinued our argument on this subject, and We admit that it is "ridiculous," but it is the showed conclusively, as we believe, that, ac- reasoning selected by the Journal, and perhaps cording to every fair rule of construction, Mr. not the less adapted to its faculties because it is ridiculous.

> But fortunately we are not left to inference or conjecture on this vital point. Mr. Buch-ANAN's record on this as on every point connected with the canvass is without a blemish. He himself has explained his meaning of the phrase "people of a Territory" to be precisely that which we have attached to it. "Undoubtedly the people of the Territory assembled in convention to form a State constitution, and ask admission into the Union : letter.] In other words: "The people of the Territory, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it."

Nor is the Louisville Journal less fortunate advised, as Southern men, as Republican Demoleprous touch of Mr. BUCHANAN, into the adages are often used to express wholesome truths by extravagant byperbole. Thus we have heard of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. Thus have we been taught the folly of swapping the devil for a witch. And thus the divine Shakspeare himself has made his philosophic madman exclaim-

Who would on this fair mountain learn to feed, And batter on that moor

But all this extravagance becomes tame, all doubtful. And he has done it in so unmistak- the absurdity of leaving Mr. BCCHANAN, be- at least twenty years, and forever after that, Cincinnati platform is now as palpable and glaring as the sun at noonday. It is squatter sovereignty, and hying for comport and nowners in the constitution is and nowners in the constitution to the finite and support to the European nomines of the intimation that Congress was expected to a word about this very estimable ex-President. cause Parker and Beecher believe in the Bible. with the names of Giddings, and Adams, and But, above all, do the provisions in the Con-So much for the Journal's mode of argument. Slade—we had not intended contrasting the stitution, in regard to slavery, wear in any But we never used the language imputed to free will with which, in 1850, he annulled the degree the aspect of compulsion in bringing us by the Louisville Journal. We contended Missouri Compromise by his signature to the about an abolition of slavery in this country.

the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. That We do not regard Mr. FILLMORE as our chief where we have no exclusive jurisdiction, why Mr. Buchanan fully endorsed that platform- opponent in this canvass. But as his name will not the same flag protect it in the Territhat his own well known views previously ex- has been alluded to in connection with this tories where we have exclusive jurisdiction. subject, we would simply commend to our guage elsewhere, threw a flood of light upon | Louisville contemporary the entire record of part of our territory, and slaves from Africa the true meaning of his letter, and that we were, MILLARD FILLMORE in connection with the had been imported into San Francisco, and slavery question. Let it ponder his record transported east overland, would the protection well, and when it has come to a conclusion, let of the American flag which had covered the it learn to cast the beam out of its own eye, property in strange lands, on the common and then possibly, despite its federal jaundice, cinnati platform repudiates the doctrine of it may see clearly to cast the mote out of its brother's eve

THE PRESS AND THE CANDIDATES. In the days of Gen. Jackson, a favorite mode of electioneering by the opponents of the Democratic party, was the enumeration of newspapers favoring respectively the Democratic party and the Opposition. And, truly, had victory depended upon the number of papers respectively supporting the pretensions of each party, the Opposition would have had good reason to claim a triumph; but it turned out on every election that although the opposition had three papers to one, they had hardly more than one third of the votes.

In a similar manner votes were taken or steamboats, railroads, and watering places, and LIFE OF JAMES BUCHANAN, By R. G. Gen. Jackson was always beaten at these bastard tests, beaten everywhere, except at the ballot box, and never beaten there.

A moral may be drawn from this lesson. In regard to the press an anomalous state of things has always existed and now most strikingly exists. For instance, in the city of New York the Black Republicans, out of some 60,inhabitants justifies it. Who shall decide on | 000 votes, cast about 6,000. Yet they are the requisite number? Surely no power within represented by the Daily Times, Evening Post, the territory, else you render the language nug- New York Herald, Courier and Enquirer, and atory, for a number however small may thus the Tribune, and some four or five other pa pers, having an aggregate circulation of a requisition, and, if outside the territory, where million, and receipts of many millions of dol can the power be lodged but in Congress. It lars, drawn mainly from Democratic pockets, must be legally expressed. And by whom while the News and Day Book, Democratic papers, eke out a starving life, powerless to do good for want of a circulation.

We may extend these remarks to Philadel phia and Baltimore, where similar spectacles are exhibited

It is a shameful fact that the Democratic party by subscriptions and advertisements, nowhere give life, vigor and effect to their pa-

The New York Journal of Commerce is only incidentally political; it, too, gained its position by opposition to the Democratic party; the resolution is pregnant with importance, as having of late taken strong national conservative ground. We rejoice to believe it continues to receive a remunerating support, and has a circulation which can give good effect to its counsels, of late so sound and wholesome.

If the Democratic party would come to the support of a good Democratic journal, and give to it as it ought, a subscription of a million of subscribers, and proportionate advertisby Mr. Buchanan in his letter of acceptance, ing, a paper could spring up overshadowing all others in the world, being issued morning so organized, and legally authorized to take and evening, and each number containing matthis important step from dependence into sove- ter, in all branches of knowledge, business and politics, and edited in every branch of it by

It would soon force an immense circulation

judge it. If it be legitimate to infer that be extended, so many local and side issues discause Mr. Buchanan is unsound on this sub- tract the country, that there should, perhaps,

We may find occasion to pursue these views

A FALLACY.

The assertion, that the framers of the Constitution contemplated slavery only as a temporary condition, and so treated, it has been so often made, and is still daily repeated and market by the Mississippi. For this reason I urged, even by men whose character give them claim to the merit of sincerity, that we propose briefly to notice this singular fallacy.

The question which presents itself at the very threshold of this matter, is, how long was that "temporary condition" to last-at what moment to cease?

That its incipiency was not to commence from the formation of the Constitution, and to be shortly consummated, is perfectly clear from that provision in the Constitution which peremptorily inhibits any attempt to stop its illimitable increase for twenty years. And as also appears by that other clause, which enjoins on Congress in perpetu to make

after the expiration of twenty years, authority to stop the continued influx of slaves is only given, the influx of slaves would have con-

tinued to this day. Had the desire to have slavery a temporary institution prevailed in the convention, and it in this Union who could for one moment inhad been the purpose of the convention to render it temporary, the constitutional clause re. lating to this subject would have given to Congress permission to legalize the slave trade for twenty years, and no longer, that at the expi ration of that time it should not be lawful for Congress to legalize the trade, but that henceforth it should be piracy.

The very reverse of this is the fact, the Convention made most stringent provisions for this hyperbole becomes ellipsis, compared with securing the continuance of the slave-trade for cause of his unsoundness on the subject of unless Congress specially interfered to end it; squatter sovereignty, and flying for comfort and nowhere in the Constitution is there any. which germinated with the embarkation of the

Suppose California had at that time been ocean, fail at the very moment of reaching American soil; if not, would it endure during the passage (from San Francisco to the States) over the territory? Would confiscation or abolition have followed if the owners chose to remain in California with their slaves?

If slavery was not legal in the Territories the Missouri Compromise would have given permission to slavery south of 36° 30,' instead of prohibiting it north of that; for if illegal,

prohibition was unnecessary. All the facts of history conflict with the idea that the Constitution or its framers considered slavery as a temporary condition.

They did all in their power to leave it untrammelled, and to be determined by posterity

This interesting and valuable work, by R. G. Horton, has been kindly sent us by Franck Taylor. We cordially commend it to the public. As a political work at the present crises, it is very valuable, but it would be an acquisition to any gentleman's library as it embraces incidents and speeches, made by the greatest statesman of our country, in the most interest ing period of our history. We copy from the work the following: Extract from Mr. Buchanan's speech upon the

Panama Mission.

How strikingly consistent with Mr. Buch-ANAN's sentiments upon the certain question as set forth in the Ostend manifesto. Hear him thirty one years ago:

"The vast importance of the Island of Cuba to the people of the United States, may not be generally known. The commerce of this island is of immense value, particularly to the agricultural and navigating interests of the country. Its importance has been rapidly increasing for a number of years. To the middle, or grain-growing States, this commerce is almost indispensable. The aggregate value of goods, wares, merchandise, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States exported annually to that island, now exceeds three millions and a half of dollars. Of this amount, more than the one-third consists of two articles, of pork and flour. The chief of the other pro ducts of domestic origin, are fish, fish-oil, spermaceti-candles, timber, beef, butter, and cheese, rice, tallow-candles and soap. Our principal imports from that island are coffee. sugar, and molasses, articles which may almost be considered necessaries of life. The whole amount of our exports to it, foreign and domestic, is nearly six millions, and our imports nearly eight millions of dollars. The articles which constitute the medium of this commerce, are both bulky and ponderous, and their transportation employs a large portion of our for eign tonnage. More than one-seventh of the whole tonnage engaged in foreign trade, which entered the ports of the United States during the year ending the last day of September 1824, came from Cuba; and but little less than that portion of the tonnage employed in our export trade sailed for that island. Its commerce is at present more valuable to the Uni ted States than that of all the Southern Republics united. How, then, can the American people even agree that this island shall be invaded by Colombia and Mexico, and pass under minion! Ought we

ommercial, it is still more important in a political view. From its position it command the entrance to the Gulf both of Mexico and Florida. The report of our Committee Foreign Relations, truly says, 'that the Moro may be regarded as a fortress at the mouth of the Mississippi.' Any power in possession of this island, even with a small naval force, could hermetically seal the mouth of the Mississippi Thus the vast agricultural productions of that valley, which is drained by the father of rivers, might be deprived of the channel which nature intended for their passage. A large portion of the people of the State, one of whose representatives I am, find their way to feel particularly interested in this part of the subject. The great law of self-preservation, which is equally binding on individuals and nations, commands us, if we cannot obtain possession of this island ourselves, not to suffer it to pass from Spain, under whose dominion it will be harmless, and yet our Government have never even protested against its invasion

"Important as the island may be to us in

impending fate, if possible?

by Mexico and Colombia. "There is still another view of the subject in relation to this island, which demands particular attention. Let us for a moment look at the spectacle which it will probably present in case Mexico and Colombia should attempt to revolutionize it. Have they not always marched under the standard of universal emancipation? Have they not always conquered by proclaim ing liberty to the slave? In the present condition of this island, what shall be the probable provision for the restoration of fugitive slaves. | consequence? A service war, which in every By the phraseology of the Constitution, even age has been the most barbarous and destruc tive, and which spares neither age nor sex. Revenge, urged on by cruelty and ignorance. would desolate the land. The dreadful scenes permissive; and unless their successors had of St. Domingo would again be presented to our availed themselves of the permission thus view, and would again be acted almost within sight of our own shores. Cuba would be a vast magazine in the vicinity of the Southern States, whose explosion would be dangerous to their tranquility and peace. Is their any man dulge the horrid idea of abolishing slavery by the massacre of the highminded and chivalrons race of men in the South? I trust there is not one. For my own part, I would without be as free from legislation in favor of slavery hesitation, buckle on my knapsack, and march in company with my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Everett) in defence of their cause."

The Democratic Genealogy.

That Democratic veteran, Daniel S. Dickinson, in a letter just written to encourage the Democracy of Erie to unite, gloriously says: "The principles involved in the great issues about to be tried, are, on our part, the principles of the Constitution - of Washington Pilgrims-which found development at Lexington, Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktownin the Declaration of Independence, and finally in the formal adoption of our glorious Con stitution. He who will not maintain them is a faithless and degenerate son-he who would paracide. These principles have brought our country to its present distinguished eminence ciples, if perpetuated, will, in spite of the wills of the demagogue, or the howls of fanaticism, coming time, the blessings of freedom, happiness and peace."

That's the talk for the times! Down on fomenters of rebellion; down on subverters of ject was unequivocal, and indisputable. That mence with which he denounces the repeal of in it be so, then slavery is national. If the and your children shall bless you for it!—Bos-

A VIEW OF THE CASE

We have, a short time since, made the state ment in our columns, showing that it could the Black Republican nomination could receive more than one-third of the votes of the Free States. If, then, to the two-thirds of the votes of the Free States, we add the entire vote of the fifteen Southern States, it will very readily be seen what a small fraction of the American people are disposed to engage in a wicked crusade against the Constitution, the rights and equality of Southern States, and against the existence of the Union.

The terpitude of the principles of this party is not the only monstrous feature presented for condemnation, but also the mode or terms on which they expect to attain power.

We have reason to suppose that their organization has originated, and has been based upon such a calculation as the following. There are, or were already two parties in the field-the Black Republicans could not, and did not expect a single vote from the South-with the entire South against them, and two powerful parties already absorbing two-thirds of the Northern States, the quere was, how could the Black Republicans expect by possibility to secure an election of their nominee. A plurality in each State of one only vote would transfer to them the entire vote of the State, giving to their one-third the entire influence and advantage of the two-thirds opposed to them. Suppose the entire vote of the Free States to be three millions and sixteen votes. That of these the Democrats should have one million, Fillmore one million, and Fremont one million and sixteen.

To these two millions of Northern votes, add Post-Pittsburg, dem. the Southern vote of two million five hundred thousand, and we will have an aggregate opposition to the Black Republican vote of four million five hundred thousand against their one million and sixteen votes

And yet General James Watson Webb says. that if they cannot poll even these few votes necessary to their success, that this pitiful raction, probably one-half the vote thus allowed them, they will "with fire and sword drive back the slaveocracy," although his own party

Suppose they get this fraction necessary to success, and then what an aspect does the case

A small fraction of the American people btain possession of the Government, avowing principles which are considered by the immense majority alike subversive of the Constitution, of the rights of many States, and of the peace and welfare of the nation.

Under such an aspect, Mr. Fillmore has well asked, "if it can be expected that threefourths of the people of this country will submit to the mad and revolutionary government of a profligate and thoroughy corrupt minority." The ranks of this party are indebted for arge portion of its numbers to the leaven of schemes for gigantic systems of plunder alike of the domain as of the Federal Treasury.

This pitiful fraction of our people hold out the assurance of a renewal and continuance of the most bitter and frantic sectional agitation, which must disturb all the relations of the States and inevitably affect the value of property and of labor to the extent of countless

The promise of the Black Republicans, in case of success, is that of Lucifer, should his host succeed in storming Heaven-all the fell passions of human nature would be let loose to rage in unappeasible discord.

How differently does the Democratic nomi-

ee announce the result of his election. How truly he says, "That the agitation of slavery has been productive of no good to any human being." Should not this suffice to allay it and to stay it forever?

He adds, with painful truth: "It has alien ated one portion of the Union from anotherit has substituted hate and discord for mutual regard and esteem-it has palsied the South in its well-meant and earnest endeavors to bring to the consideration of slavery the wisdom and justice of their best men, and to treat the subject as wisdom and justice should dictate," But the furious, ungoverned, and malignant interference of the North has been productive of injury alike to the slave, to his master, and to the harmony which made this nation one family.

The Black Republican party promises hellish discord, and nothing else. That is the only fruit of their success to the nation at large. The promises of plunder, which alone gives strength and adhesiveness to the party, is a secret cement applied in darkness and not intended to be visible to the public eye. With out this Masonic tie, they would be disjuncta membra, incongruous, unofficered, and undisciplined.

No man in his private interests can look nopefully with any reasonable confidence to an administration whose paramount motives of action are discord and plunder.

If the Democratic party be successful, every one will know that slavery in legislation will be ignored, and that, therefore, there will be no fear of "southern aggression." They will as if Fremont himself were elected. What more can people ask? If, with this, peace is secured, have we not everything?

Interesting to Railroad Travellers.

The following carious question of law, which has been under consideration by one of the New York courts for some time, and which presents some features of interest to travellers by railroads, has already been briefly men-The Erie railroad has been in the habit of

charging an additional price for all tickets not purchased at the ticket office. Several persons, ignorant of the rule, tendered their pay to the nductor of the car as he passed alc found themselves compelled to pay this usuriput forth his hand to subvert them, is thrice a ous interest. In June a Mr. Austin took his place in one of the cars of the company without purchasing his ticket. The distance of his was three miles-the price ten cents. When the conductor came to him he offered the ten cents, but was asked for an extra dime. give to our children's children, through all Finding that this mode of travelling would become expensive he refused to pay, and was shown the door. He brought an action to recover damages; judgment was rendered in his favor for twenty-five dollars and costs, the court decided that the statutes did not authorize the company to demand more than three cents per mile, and that all further charge was son of Admiral Vernon is now a citi right to ask the sum in question.

DEMOCRATIC PAPERS.

We have already, in another column, spoken in reference to the number of papers advocahardly be within the bounds of probability that ting the several nominees for President as being no fair test of the numbers of the respective parties.

We feel very certain that the returns from the polls will not conform to the number of papers, but that the votes of the Democratic party at the polls will be, as heretofore, as immensely greater, although having fewer papers than the Opposition.

As, however, statements have been made of the number advocating Mr. BUCHANAN, by the New York Herald, we copy an article below correcting the New York Herald in the single State of Pennsylvania; should the same ratio be in every State, the number of Buchanan papers would be four-fold at least, greater than stated by the Herald.

From the Easton (Pa.) Argus.

The New York Herald. The purchased rogues who control the New York Herald, in their efforts to help Mr. Fremont to the Presidency, resort to means that would be considered disgraceful to any other ournal in the country. Such wholesale and deliberate lying we never witnessed in any paper before. In its issue of Monday last it pre nds to give a list of its exchange papers in Pennsylvania, to prove that Mr. Fremont has a large majority of the public journals in this State, in his favor. And the following they publish as the English Buchanan papers, accompanied with the assurance that the list shows their antecedents and their circulation ccording to the official returns of the last nited States Census:"

Democrat-Doylestown, dem. Pennsylvanian-Philadelphia, dem. Stars and Stripes-Harrisburg, dem.

It further says, "we presume that this list comprises, with a few trifling exceptions, the whole of the political press of Pennsylvania."

Now, the man who can deliberately attempt to palm such a false statement upon the com munity as the truth, would not hesitate a moment to pick pockets or cut throats, if money

was to be made at the business. For the sake of showing our readers how outrageously they can lie, we publish below a true list of the Buchanan papers of Pennsylvania, so far as our knowledge extends, Engnumbers but a fourth of the voters of the lish and German. There is not a county in Pennsylvania, large or small, in which there is not a Buchanan paper published, except Bradford, and there will be one there before another month. In many counties there are four and five. In this county, alone, we have five, more than the Herald gives us in the whole State And the above list is not complete. There are more Buchanau papers published in the State, but we do not exchange with them, and don't remember their names.

ENGLISH PAPERS. The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, The Evening Argus, The Allentown Democrat

The Monroe Democrat. The Milford Herald. The Mining Register,

The Pottsville Gazette.

The Easton Argus. The Easton Sentine The Dovlestown Democrat.

The West Chester Republican,

The Harrisburg Patriot, The Stars and Stripes,

The Crisis. The Keystone.

The Greensburg Democrat, The Westmoreland Republican.

The Pittsburg Post, The Montgomery Watchman,

The Lancaster Intelligencer, The Montrole Democrat,

The Wayne County Herald.

The Warren Ledger, The Hollidaysburg Standard,

The Huntingdon Globe,

The Bloomsburg Star, The Columbia Democrat.

The Washington Review,

The Erie Observer,

The Clarion Democrat,

The Lebanon Advertiser,

The Chambersburg Spirit,

The Carlisle Volunteer,

The Gettysburg Compiler,

The Reading Gazette, The Genius of Liberty,

The Bedford Gazette. The Cambria Mountain Sentinel,

The Beaver Star. The Butler Herald

The Scranton Spirit, The Mercer Press,

The Crawford Democrat. The Clearfield Republican,

The Franklin Spectator,

The Sunbury Gazette, Thr Union Democrat. The Lewisburg Democrat,

The Perry Democrat. The Luzerne Union, The Brookville Jeffersonian.

The Lewistown Gazette, The Somerset Democrat

The Fulton Democrat.

The Clinton Democrat,

The Wanesburg Messenger. The Highland Patriot. The Danville Intelligencer.

GERMAN PAPERS. Philadelphia Democrat, Pittsburger Republicaner, Bauernfreund, Unabhaengiger Republicaner, Northampton Correspondent, Democratische Waechter,

Readinger Adler, Anabhaengiger Demokrat, Harrisburg Democrat, Dovlestown Express, Schuylkill Democrat, Hanover Gazette,

Telegraph and Neuigkeitsbote. Deutscher Amerikaner, Hamburg Schnellpost, Jefferson Demokrat. Carbon Telegraph, Deutscher (Sunbury) Demokrat,

Johnstown Reobachter.

York Gazette,

Der Wahre (Lebanon) Democrat. We have heard a great deal of late of the number of German papers published that ad-

vocate Fremont. Now we venture to assert that the Northampton Correspondent and Unabhaengiger Demokrat of Easton, the Unabha engiger Republicaner of Allentown, and the Readinger Adler, circulate more copies weekly, than all the Fremont papers in the country

Dr. BERNHISEL, the delegate in Congress from Utah, has a copper medal found recently ten feet under the ground in Utah. It is dated November 22d, 1739, and is commemorative give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. of the capture of Porto Bello by Admiral Vernon. On one side is a full figure of the Admiral, with the words, "England's glory revived by Admiral Vernon." On the reverse are by Admiral Vernon." On the reverse are represented six ships of war, with the inscrip-"He took Porto Bello with six ships only. If it is remarkable that this medal should be exhumed in Utah, it is equally so that a grandillegal, and consequently that they had no Utah. Heimmigrated to this country in March, 1822 .- National Intelligencer.

From the Boston Post. The Hoosiers and Old Buck.

Here's a crumb of comfort for black pubs. who think Illinois is going for Fremont.

Chicago Times says: "No man in his senses thinks of this State roting for any one but Buchanan. As we said when Mr. Buchanan was nominated, the De-

mocracy of Illinois will give him a larger majority, in proportion to the entire vote, than he will obtain in Pennsylvania. Any Pennsylvania editor who wants to lose a hat on that proposition may apply for our measure at once. THIS IS THE FLAG!-Col. Black, of Penn-

sylvania, said in his speech on the 4th : "It is related of Henry of Navarre that beore going into his greatest engagement, he said to his troops, 'when you are in doubt, fol-low my white plume.' May I be pardoned for saying to you, my countrymen, when doubt comes over you, in peace or war, in prosperity or adversity, follow the flag of the American

Don't look at the sixteen star bunting flying over the Fremonters.

WHICH IS BEST?-Buchanan has had forty ears experience in public life, and Fremont as had forty days; and while the former has filled every place to which he has been called with honor, Fremont's experience demonstrate. that he never was in the right place at the

Extracts from Buchanan's Speech on the Independent Treasury bill.

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practice in that city, and who will continue to ar tend to any business there which may be placed in my charge. J. D. B. DE BOW, Late Superintendent of Census. Washington, D. C., April 20, 1855.

Apr 21-lawlm JONAS P. LEVY,

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